and a public enemy. The feeling on this

subject has been modified to a great ex-

tent during the past year, and the ob-

movement has ceased to be wholly ag-gressive. Under the circumstances, the

course of Governor Hendricks, when it

became his duty to take an active part

in the discussion of the issues of the day

in the canvass of 1874, was wise and

manly. To be sure, he did not advoca'e the sound theories of finance with the

vigor of Kerr or proclaim his convic-tions with the good-tempered firmness of M'Donald, but he maintained his

opinions none the less effectively, be-

cause he adopted a conciliatory fone.

He presided over the Democratic con-

vention held in July at Indianapolis, as we have already said, and in his address

on taking the chair argued that gold

and silver were the true basis of our cur-

rency, and that the proper method of re-

the growing-up process—the develop-

turning to specie payments was through

ment of the resources of the south, the

increase of production and the retrench-

ment of public and private expendi

tures. The platform adopted by the

convention was an essentially unsound

one so far as the financial planks are

concerned, and in the subsequent can-vass Mr. Hendricks took occasion to de-fine distinctly the points and difference between its doctrines and his own opin-

ions. How many of the politicians who

have been so glib in censuring him

would have done as much? It is com-

mon among Republicans in the east to pretend that in this canvass the curren-

cy issue was drawn between the two par-

ties. The fact is, both were strongly for

inflation, and the victory of the Demo-

crats was won on the general record of the administration, of which the panic or 1872 had broken the prestige.

In illustration of Mr. Hendrick's teachings at this time, we give an

extract from his address to the Demo-

cratic convention. After arguing against

the hasty contraction of our paper circu-

lation, checking labor and paralyzing

enterpize on the one hand, and against undue inflation, which would lead to

deprecation and a reckless spirit of spec-

ulation and adventure on the other, he

said: "We desire a return to specie pay-

the Democracy. He deemed

the triumph of the party

himself into the canvass heartily, hold-

ing that the financial issue was not the

er-money men

jective point of the purpose now avone

DAILY

WERKLY

One or all-books are kept by possesses, and not by individual names.

In rearing paperschanged from one postoffices to another, the names of both postoffices smould be given; Rates of Advertising :

First insertion, per square. tasertion.

Desth and Marriage notices, Funeral notices and Oblinaries, are charged at regular rates.

We will not accept any advertisements to follow reading matter.

First or Fourth page advertisements, stationary, double rates.

ary double rates.

All Advertising Bills for amounts less than the Dollars must be paid for before insertion. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Tee Contributors and Correspondents stip soitest letters and communications upon rablects of general interest, but such must always be accompanied by a responsible

We will not return rejected communications. i. istiers, communications, or anything else for the APPEAL, should be addressed GALLAWAY & KEATING, M. C. GALLAWAY, }

FRIDAY, : : 1 : JUNE 30, 1876

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Of New York.

COUNTY DEMOCKATIC TICKET. For Bheriff. CHARLES L. ANDERSON. For County Trustee,

J. J. RAWLINGS. For Judge of the Oriminal Court, THOMAS E. LOGWOOD. For Attorney-General of the Burtlett Circuit

GEORGE W. GORDON. A MEMPHIS COTTON FACTORY. Statesmanship says "In time of peace prepare for war;" good business policy bids us "in time of quiet to prepare for activity." We are at a time of quiet now. Various circumstances that have occurred at home and abroad have reduced trade to a condition of stagnation. In this time of quiet there is opportunity for thinking and planning for the future. In Memphis we have special reasons for reflection and preparation. The cellent and most desirable thing, and one which all our intelligent merchants have done their best to encourage, is a cause of a partial loss of business to us. The feed business has already sunk down to a little more than a supply of the public and private stables in the city and neighborhood; the lard and bacon trade will pass away in the same manner-how will the vacuum thus created be filled? The effects of the change in southern agriculture is already pointing this out, to some extent. If we do not import northern products we shall export southern ones, as our trade in potatoes and fruits has already demonstrated. The turn of trade in this direction, by the full opening of navigation to the sea by Eads's jetties, will also furnish sources of trade. But when all is considered, we cannot but feel that we want in Memphis something more solid and enduring than a mere distributing trade, by which we are dependent upon receiving material from one quarter to send it to another. That sort of trade is exposed to a thousand influences, over many of of the river's course, or other things, may alter the direction of a mere distributing trade; increase it without effort of the parties benefited, or decrease it in spite of the most courageous effort. We therefore want-together with our dising kind, something for which people must come to Memphis in any event.

shipped away is of no more value on leaving than when arriving; but the city that turns the crude metal into watch-springe before shipping it off again, has created wealth within and as long as it re-Its skill and watchsprings are wanted, it has a permanent hold on the business. If we in Memphis, in this time of stagnation, are to phis, in this time of stagnation, are to provide for coming activity, to what well known. He was nominated and should we turn our attention? Evi- elected, and whatever lessons or elodently to spinning cotton. That is what our situation adapts us for. When we ship off a bale of cotton to the consumer, the intrinsic value of the bale is didate, was 53,315. Mr. Dix had been no greater than it was when it reached elected two years previously by a plu-us from the packer; but let us spin it, Governor Tilden foreshadowed with disand we have vastly enlarged its value, and the amount of the increase is our profit. We maintain many families of citizens, who buy their goods from us and add to our trade, and they and their children after them continue | VanBuren, and which left the country in future time to increase our sources of without a dollar of indebtedness in the reputation as an able lawyer. It is a gratification of all good citizens. Since wealth. The woolen mill just opened in | world and a credit abroad with which | sufficient proof of the ability and success Fort Pickering is employing seventyfive persors already, an addition of seventy-five steady and permanent vision of the laws intended to provide customers to our stores, occupants of our houses, consumers of our provides for frauds by public officers and by perof our houses, consumers of our produc-tions. "In time of stagnation prepare for activity," and now is the moment to of our houses, consumers of our producstart the long talked of Memphis cotton | legislation of the State, bore especially | northwest. Ohio, however, which had | upon to express his opinions on fluanfactory. Eastern spinners say the time is approaching when they shall have to move their mills to the coffon. If we also upon and another kindred class of the coffon also upon another kindred class of the coffon also upon another kindred class of start now, we shall be ahead of them.
At this time capital is superabundant; the banks groan with the weight of thousands now lying idle; the money can therefore be readily found for a therefore be readily found for a therefore be readily for the message which to the people the narrow and difficult on thousands now lying idle; the money can therefore be readily found for a the feature of the message which for the freeded of Governor Hendrich and another kindred class of abuses in the management of our canals, with the disconnected for the disconnected for the disconnected for the saw about him in every large with the disconnected from that State threw their votes for his nature to sympathize with the disconnected for the disconnected for the saw about him in every direction rather than set about to preach to the people the narrow and difficult nation at that time was unfortunate. But the feature of the message which for their factors are the freeded of the whole convention to his support. His nominates for the first support to the people the narrow and difficult nation at that time was unfortunate. But the feature of the message which for the feature of the feature of the message which for the feature of the message which for the feature of the bloweands now lying idle; the money can therefore be readily found for starting a cotton factory in Memphis. While money is in plenty, hever was there a time when as much could be gained by it as now, for ground for building is chesp, material is chesp, material is chesp. A cotton factory started at present cost, merely from advance of prices; the lime to start it is now. Now is the time for stockholders—a heavy interest will ascere from what is bought at present prices. Mile working here could take seed-cotton, gin it for themselves, and the seed-cotton is constituently as a constituent of the seed-cotton. They have a many conviction that relief was possible through inflation could have the path of honor rather dicks cherished a feeling of districts. For years the friends of Governor Hench and suffering." The sitrength of the path of honor rather dicks cherished a feeling of bitter animal substitution of leightors, and to this day have not quite forgiven sunty the mediate constituents, but they for which a source of temptation. They have always held that then of the government was the true American to the path of the government was the true American to the path of the path of the government was the true American to the secure the nomination of Separation to the faith of the government was the true American to the secure the nomination of Separation to the salt their Ohionor relative secure the form the path of the path of the

he press and into the bale—this is a vast | ing the only financial policy which ever advantage in the spinning, the cotton being in its very best condition for On the nineteenth of March, and as working. Goods made, from fresh, un- soon as he had secured from the legislapressed cotton are not only cheaper, but | ture such additional remedies for official much better, and are in favor with buyers. We should have a home market for all we could produce. We import vast amounts of goods that we should gladly buy home-made, if we could, because the quality would be so much better. Multitudes of good and sound reasons exist for spinning our own cottou into goods for our own wear, rather than paying the expense of the cotton going afar off to be manufactured, and then coming back in the shape of goods; but every thinkng person can see them for himself. do this, care must be taken not to put and then leave business to be done on gations, communicated to him all the money subscribed into a building, to grief many an enterprise that was it is put, but a hundred thousand doland can be again used, and again bring money laid out on such an object, at his period of low prices, would not only ring success, but brilliant success.

THE CONVENTION.

First Page.

known as "eccret account,"-and handed them to the press for publication. They showed the lates and amount of certain paymen's made by the comp-troller, the enormous amounts of which, empared with the times and purposes fine payments and the recurrence of the same names, awakened suspicions that they were the memorials of the grossest frauds. Mr. Tilden soon became estisfied of this, from the futility of the answers received from the city officers when questioned about them and from other sources, and reached the conclusion that the city had been the victim of frauds far transcending anything ever suspected. He immediatly formed his plan, for the execution of which-as it volved the control of the appreaching State convention—the co-operation of several leading Democrats was first se-He accepted an arrangement by which he was to be sent to the convention from his native district, Columbia county, which had always during the ring ascendancy afforded him that opbeing heard. Early September he issued a letter some seventy-six thousand Demscrats, reviewing the situation and calling upon them "to take a knife and cut he cancer out by the roots." But before the meeting of the convention an event happened which could not have our agricultural population are about to supply themselves with breadstuffs, party of the city and State on the four consequences. thus made up by Mr. Tilden they gave him their cordial and irresistible support. The result was overwhelming, was often interrupted by political serand not only changed the city representation in the legislative bedies of the State, but, in its most moral effect, station. At the bar he was distinguishcrushed the "cing."

of his principal coadintors. Mr. Tilden devoted the six weeks interval between his election and the meeting of the leglature to the prosecution of its investigation in the city departments and in reparing the vast mass of accurate information which was the basis of nearly all the judicial proofs that have since been employed successfully in bringing the members of the "ring" to justice or driving them into extle. Mr. Tilden gave his chief attention during the sesthe legislature to the he consented to go there, the repeachment of the creatures who had ent in the work of reform, and recognized as the man to lead it in the State. to accept the nomination for governor. They said he could be nominated withwhich we have no control whatever. A and in his friumph the great cause of Union. Mr. Tilden ultimately consented take the nomination for governor, his bjections to which were overcome by a single consideration. It was the only way in which he could satisfactorily detributing trade-something of an abid- persistent resistance to wrong will be That something is manufactures. Manu'actures do not merely distribute wealth, they create it. Rough material, of moderate value, is converted intration, the moral effect of his election would be advantageous in his own State and also throughout the country. But for these considerations Mr. Tilden would have allowed himself to be made for which his personal preferences were quence could be expressed in big majoritles were not wanting to lend their eclat to his triumph. Mr. Tilden's plurality over John A. Dix, the Republican can-

tinctness the controlling features of his First-Reform in the administration. Becond-The restoration of the finanumphed in the election of Jackson and no other nation could then compete. istrative reform, he recommended a re-

had insured or can insure a substantial and enduring national prosperity. delinquencies as were requisite for his purpose, the governor in a special mes-

sage invited the attention of the legislature to the mismanagement of the canals. He pointed out in this communication with considerable detail the fraudulent processes by which for an indefinite period of years the State had been prundered, its agents depatiched, its politics demoralized and its credit imperilled. The fulness, boldness and directness of his statements produced a profound impression, not only throughout the State, but throughout the country. The legis-lature, though containing in both branches many of the most notorious canal jobbers, and constituted largely in that interest, was obliged to yield to the Our motto in starting a cotton-mill irreststible public sentiment which the should, therefore, be to make it pay. To governor's policy and message had awakened, and granted him the authority to name such a commission.

The results of the inventiborrowed capital. Such folly has brought | from time to time during the summer of

1875, and to the succeeding legislature of 1876, airested completely the sound in principle. It is the circulating system of fraudulent expenditure on the espital, not the fixed, that makes for- causis which he had denounced at the tunes. A hundred thousand dollars in bar of public opinion. Through the the shape of a building remains where adoption of various other financial measures upon his recommendation, and by the discreet but vigorous axercise of the lars changed into material and labor veto power, the governor was fortunate comes back again with other dollars, enough to secure a reduction of the State tax-the first year of his administration, about seventeen per cent .- and to ina profit. Now is the time to start the augurate a financial policy by which Memphis cetton factory; only prodence | the State tax, which was seven and a wanted to make success certain, and | half mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation when he came into office, will be reduced to four mills at least at the expiration of his term of two years, and at the expiration of the next suc-ceeding year to not exceeding three Mr. Tilden is now in the sixty-third

year of his sge. He is five feet ten inch-es in hight, and he has what physiologists call the purely nervous tem-Biographical Sketches Concluded from perament, with its usual accompan iment of spare figure, blue eyes and fair to be compelled to vote for a man whom, complexion. His hair, originally chast- had he been a Democrat, they would nut, is now partially silvered with age. At the Uties convention resolutio s were passed presenting his name as a candidate for the Presidency, and re-questing the delegates to vote as a unit. THOMAS ANDREWS HENDRICKS.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio Sep-tember 7, 1819. His father removed to Shelby county, Indiana, when the subect of this sketch was only three years The fact that he was born in a neighboring State has not affected his popularity in Indiana, since many of the people are of the same stock, and Mr. Hendricks, growing up from childhood with the younger commonwealth, became identified with all its interestsits prosperity and prejudices. No man in the State is now more generally loved, and certainly no one is less hated. His youth was not a season of hardship, and he received a liberal education, graduating at Hanover college in 1841. He then studied law at Chambersburg, Pennsyl-vania, and was admitted to the bar at that place in 1843. He returned to Indiana immediately after and entered upon the practice of his profession. His success was rapid and well earned. There was always a charm about him that won him hosts of friends. He was being governor of Indiana."

Dure in morals, and not merely upright The fact that a Republican lieuevil. He was careful in money matters and slowly accumulated his present moderate fortune, although his practice vice and and his expenses increased to meet the social requirements of official ed for learning, subtley and eloquence. Mr. Tilden was one of the delegates to be sent to represent the city in the next he flings aside his habitual courtesy and caution, and gives free rein to his aggressive impulses. He was ever on such occasions a dangerous opponent. In comparing him as a lawyer with his rival, Morton, it is common to say that Hendricks was apt to be worsted before

a jury and his rival had no chance be ore a judge. In 1848 Mr. Hendricks was chosen a member of the State legislature, and in 1850 he served in the State constitutional convention. During the next five years he represented the Indianapolis district in congress, and for four years promotion of those objects for which afterward was commissioner of the general land office. In the memorable campaign of 1860 he ran for governor peachment of the creatures who had against Henry S. Lane and was defeat-acquired the control of it under the ed. Lane was chosen United States Tweed dynasty. Mr. Tilden had thus, y senator immediately after his inaugura-by his bold sets, made himself promin- tion, and Oliver P. Morton succeeded to tion, and Oliver P. Morton succeeded to the governorship. In the election of 1862 there was a political revulsion, and Prominent friends of reform urged him Indiana elected a Damocratic legisla-to accept the nomination for governor. Lure. Mr. Hendricks was then chosen senator for the term ending in March out difficulty, and elected triumphantly, 1869. He served in the committees on and in his friumph the great cause of administrative reform would receive an impulse which would propagate it not affairs. This was a period during which only over the whole State, but over the | the Democratic party in the senate was represented by a weak minority. Nothing was possible save an able protest against the various reconstruction measures adopted, and this was to be made in the face of strong popular prejudice monstrate that a course of fearless and throughout the country as well as strong persistent resistance to wrong will be opposition in the senate chamber. Mr. Hendricks at once took the lead among of the people; that honesty and courage the Democrats and made for himself a are as serviceable qualities, and as well national reputation. It is a common national reputation. It is a common rewarded, in politics as in any other criticism upon him that he is timid and profession or pursuit in life. He was un- cautious. Let those who think so read willing to leave it in the power of the enemies of reform to say that he dared not submit his conduct as a reformer to ished to find the Indiana senator to wrought merchandise of considerable the judgment of the people; to say that worth. A pound of iron received and his course had rulned his influence; that may not agree with all his opinions, but shipped away is of no more value on his name should be a warning to the they will be struck with the frankness and boldness with which he maintainencounter kindles him into fire. He was active in opposition to the measure overturning the old State governments, the imposition of test oaths, the civil rights bill, the freedman's bureau bill and kindred legislation. He shaped his political conduct upon the theory that the prosperity of the white people of the south, even though they had been rebels, was a matter of more importance than the prosperity of the negroes. If either race was to go to the wall he thought it should be the black race; but he held that in the natural supremacy of the white race was a guarantee for the safety of all. Exalting the freed-men into a governing class and disfranchising their masters he held to be as evil a system as slavery. His arguments on the great questions of that day have

been adopted as the authoritative state-ment of Democratic opinion in the summaries of congressional debates. In doned. They took up their work where they had laid it down, finished it, and cial principles and policy which tri- the memorable episode of the President's impeachment he played an im-portant part, and added greatly to his of Mr. Hendricks in the senate that In furtherance of his policy of admin-istrative reform, he recommended a re-term he had placed himself among play an important part in the campaign, but it may be well to give some facts in

work it up without it ever going through the press and into the hale—this is a vast ing the only financial policy which ever politics of the State ever supposed, however, that Baker's majority was an hon- ered in some sort as a traitor to the west

After his retirement from the senate, in 1869, Mr. Hendricks returned to the practice of his profession, and, although he had not been succes ful in his candidacy before the National convention, he was at least well before the country as a man to be considered on all occasions when a Presidential nomination was to be made. He himself never lost the consciousness that the eye of the public was on him, and always acted with circumspection, as if anticipating the blaze of a national canvass, and desirons of keeping his record clear. The unfortunate nomination of Greeley, in 1872, and the fusion with the so-called Liberal Republicans, postponed the day of ambition, and Mr. Hendricks, acquiescing in what appeared to be the popular will, gave in his hearty approval to the "New Departure." He was not allowed to remain idle during the canvass. Against his earnest protest he was again nominated for the governorship. The campaign was a bitter one, and almost disastrous to the Democracy throughout the country. The result in Indiana was had, but far better than in most localitles. The Republicans carried the legislature, and elected all of their State ticket except the governor and superiatendent of public instruction. The maforities were very small, but they were enough. The personal popularity of Governor Hendricks carried him Governor through. As a man, courteous in social intercourse, an influential member of an influential church, clean and respectable in all his walks and ways, he was fortunate in having for an opponent General Tom Browne, who had served cred-Itably in the war, but who had brought into civil life the recklessness and dissipation which are forgiven to the soldier, but which make the statesman distrusted. It was to Browne's further disadvantage that the temperance sentiment was at that time, as it has since been, very strong in Indiana. and the first stirring of that spirit which afterward broke out in the temperance crurade was then fest. As the fanatics on this subject are mostly Republicans, was a severe trial to their allegiance have described as a drunkard. Browne hardly mended the matter by saying, in his speech before the convention which nominated him, that if by eating meat he had hitherto offended his brother, he would eat meat no more. "Esting meat" became a cruel piece of campaign slang. With these circumstances in his favor, Governor Hendricks won by a majority of eleven hundred and forty-eight. The result was not known for three or four days, as the election precincts in the State are very large, and when the ticket is long returns are delayed, even where there is an honest effort to forward them. Sometimes they

ments. It is a serious evil when there are commercial mediums of different values; when one description of money is for one class and purpose and another for a different class and purpose. We cannot too strongly express the imper-tance of the policy that shall restore uniformity of value to all the money of the country, so that it shall be always and readily convertable. That gold and silver are the real standard of value is a are delayed for fraudulent purposes. A charished Damocratic sentiment, not now nor hereafter to be abandondoned. the Democratic headquarters the poli-But I do not look to any arbitrary enactticians sat counting up majorities and ment of congress for a restoration of making estimates hour after hour, and specie payments. Such an effort now would probably produce widespread commercial disaster. A congressional even the most experienced arithmetic men were puzzled. Joe Bingham, the editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel, was leclaration cannot make the paper curthe only one who predicted the actua rency equal to gold in value. It cannot result from the beginning, and stuck to his opinion. During the long suspense Mr. Hendricks listened to an anxious make a bank note equal to your dellar. The business of the country alone can do that. When we find the coin of the friend's estimate, based on the very lates country increasing, then we may know returns, and throwing him out that we are moving in the direction of specie payments. The important finan-cial question is, How can we increase a dozen votes, and said with a laugh, "I wonder if I am always to just miss and make permanent our supply of gold? The reliable solution is by increasing our productions and thereby reducing our purchases and increasing our sales abroad. He can readily obtwo years afterward, and chains him to tain money who products more than he his post until the end of his term. In consumes of articles that are wanted in general terms it may be said of his adthe market, and I suppose that is alministration that it has been able, con-scientious, high-minded. He has aimed fairly to do his duty, and his official con-duct cannot be criticised. His course on true of communities and nations. How can the Republican party atone to the people for its evil policies which have driven gold from the country and renthe liquor question has been most frequently assauled, and the matter may be worthy of a few words of explanation. dered a return to specie payments more difficult, and made its postponement inevitable. as it is said that his action has alienated In reality Governor Hendricks is probthe German vote. It is well to receive ably a more genuine hard-money man with caction all the stories that are told than Governor Hayes, and would about the German vote, east or west. Briefly, the facts are these: The Repubhaps differ from him on financial policy only in his opposition to national banks lican legislature chosen in the fall of 1872 passed the following winter what was called the Baxter bill, after the auand his willingne s to substitute government notes for bank circulation. His action in going into the Obio canvass in thor of it, an English Quaker and ear-1875 in support of Mr. Atlen was based upon the desire for the success

nest temperance agitator, now settled in

Indiana. The principle of the measure

is what is known elsewhere as local op-

tion, and the effect of it seems to be to

give drinking communities an opportu-

nity to get all the liquor they want, and

to prevent temperance communities

ernor issued his proclamation on Monday reassembling the legislature on Tues-day, without giving the members a chance to scatter, and politely suggest-

ing that, although they had a right to

stay there forty days, it would be much healthier for them to do their work and

go home before the close of the week.

They gathered together like little lambs.

The whole scheme of making party

capital, one way or other, was aban-

were gone by Saturday, much to the

the action of the Cincinnati convention

refusing to indorse the resumption set.

the financial issue will not be likely to

overshadewing one .. The great thing to from getting anything to drink. This bill Governor Hendricks signed. He gain was victory, no matter whether did so professedly insobedience to the some of the men in the same ranks sgree with him on all fine points in poli-ties or not. On questions of state policy will of the majority in the legislature and the will of the people. His approval was merely a matter of form, as Mr. Hendricks has shown mesterly knowledge; but there is one matter upon which he has ever been especially solichis veto could be over-ridden by a simple majority vote. His own con-victions were in favor of a rigid itous, namely, the school system of Indians. As a member of the constitulicense system, and in the State convention of 1874, at which he presided, he set forward the Damotional convention he was active in securing ample provision for popular education and placing its support beyond the vicissitudes of politics. Impressed with the value of the work then accomcratic doctrine on that subject in a clear argument. Public opinion had so far recred around in the meanwhile that plished, he has since repeatedly insisted the legislature chosen that year repealed the Baxter bill during the following winupon the most anxious watchfulness over the growth and perfection of the system, and relaxed in its favor his ter, the senate, which was Republican, voting with the Democratic house. Democratic prejudices toward strict con-Thus Mr. Hendricks's course on the listruction and tonomy. quor question may be summed up by Governor Hendricks is a man of mesaying that he concurred in popular temperance legislation, which he could dium hight and symmetrical form. He is erect, active and vigorous. His face not prevent, and after a fair test urged is manly and handsome. The features the substitution of a better system for are large and expressive, while there is the Baxter law. The whole legislative a soft, good-humored expression in the session of 1875 was a struggle between the house and the senate for partisan large blue eye and in the mouth and dimpled chin; the brow, forehead and advantage, and the decisive stroke by full heavy jaw show wisdom and resowhich the governor, who had watched lution. His complexion is florid and the contest impartially, stepped in in behalf of the public good and put an end his hair and side whiskers are yet untouched with gray. He looks like one so the strife, was admirable. The seswho has lived a happy life, encountered no great sorrows and yielded to no great ion was limited by law, and the Republican senate, adopting the tectics which the senate at Washington is now vices. Though he has for years been taught to regard the Presidency as pursuing, refused concurrence in the easures urged by the house, and, although conference committees had agreed upon all vital questions, delayed action until after midnight on the last day, hoping in this way to block the usiness of the State or force the Democrats into a long and expensive extra asssion, which would condemn the party in a granger community. The session closed on Saturday night, and the gov-

within his grasp, his ambition has been rather a sort of rational lorging for the honor than an insatiable thirst for power. His disposition is as sunny as his complexion, and in social life he is a great favorite. To acquaintance he is affable and easy, to close friends warm and lovable, to political partisans cour-teous but cautious. He would rather conciliate an enemy than oblige an ally. His habits are such that he found five thousand dollars a year ample for his expenditures during his senatorial term at Washington. He has always trusted to doing the work which he had in hand well as the highest recommendation in the long run before the people, and the many honors which have come to him seem to have been conquered without great effort. His voice is a rather thin tenor, and has nothing imposing in its tones, but is audible to a great distance when he speaks with earnestness. He appears to the best advantage before a crowd, for then he kindles with the enthusiasm of the occasion, and an interruption or a jest from some dissenting auditor is all that is necessary to make him forget his habitual deliberative cast of thought, and fling himself into dashing and aggressive argument. One of the features of his career has been the long rivalry between him and Morton— a rivalry in which the bitterness was all on one side. In all combinations in his behalf his friends have taken the possi-

WHOLESALE GROCERY bility of the continuance of that rivalry for the highest prize in the nation into account. Now that Morton is out of the field, they can probably promise, without a mental reservation, to carry Indiana for their favorite. Mr. Hendricks is an Episcopalian in religion. His wife is a woman of great culture and force of and solicit a continuance of the very liberal

T. J. HOGAN. J. P. JORDAN. HOGAN, JORDAN & CO. DEALERS IN LATH, DOORS,

> 325-327 SECOND STREET. WE INVITE OUT FRIENDS AND THE public generally to give us a call.
>
> Prompt after flow given to orders. HOGAN, JORDAN & CO.
>
> Always on hand, a large assortment of Metalliq Cases and Cascets, and Wooden Comins of every description.
>
> Orders by telegraph promptly filled, and Cascet shipped C. O. D.

CORSETS.

Get the Genuine! Leware of Imitations THOMSON'S PATERT Glove Fitting Corsets AND EACH is not an increase of the currency so mich as the maintenance of the present standard and the substitution of green backs for national bank notes. The movement has ceased to be whelly aggressive. Under the circumstances, the most Per-

A NOVELTY, THOMSON'S PATENT solld fasi-ening capped Coaser Steels. They are Un-BREAKABLE, and their fastenings do not abraid the dress. For sale by first-class deal-ers everywhere, THOMSON, LANGDON & CU., New York, Sole importers and Patentees for the U.S.

PRINTING.

S.C. TOOF MANUFACTURER

15 Court Street, Memphis.

Bray Books, Cash Books,

Ledgers, Journals RAILBOAD & STEAMBOAT WORK Sasiness Cards, Letter Heads,

Check Books, Braft Books,

Bill Heads, Ofrenlars, Richets, Tage, Etc. The patronage of my friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

Good Work at Low Prices Call and examine specimens of Printing, Blank Rooks and Bindins.

MEDICAL.

PRESCRIPTION FREE Lost Manihood, and all disorders brough on by indiscretion of excess. Any drugtis has the ing-relients, Address DAVIDSON OO., Box 2388, New York.

HOLMAN'S PEVER AND AGUE AND LIVER PAD. AGUE. FEVER FEVER KAGU

medicated with effective compounds. On abservation, acting on the liver and stomate mediately, taking from the system every size to of Malaria and fillious poison. Is equal caclous and a sure preventive in all di-ses growing out of a disordered liver. Those try them are wild with delight over the speedy release from suffering.
Like everything valuable HOLMAN'S PAD
is being counterfeited. Buy none but these
cearing his picture and signature.
A sure cure and preventive for all

Fevers and Agues, Bilions Disorders Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Headache,

Dyspensia, Rheumatism, &c. &c.
Price 22.06. Will send by mail when draugist not keep them. Send for book containing much anable information about this wonderful curative. Justine Mart & Co., 29 South Court st. 3 doors west of Jno. Gaston's. Price 82 and 83 sent by mail, postage prepaid. s&w

ONLY \$2.50 PER YEAR

THE NEADING OF SEE

CONTAINS FORTY COLUMNS OF Well-Digested Summary

NEWS OF THE WEEK AS WELL AS THE

OF THE

LATEST NEWS OF THE DAY AND IS FILLED WITH

Literary Selections Embracing Political, Commercial, Literray Scigentific, Agricultural, Philosophical, Re-ligious ordinary news, and all other matters of interest to the Farmer, Manufacture, Mer-chanic and Merchaut.

NEW FIRM. BUSINESS CHANGE.

quence of the death of B. D. Trea In consequence of the death of B. D. Tread
well, which occurred on the 26th day o
May last, the firm of A. C. Treadwell & Bros
is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm
are requested to come forward and make settlement. A. C. TREADWELL,
A. B. TREADWELL,
June 12, 1876. sarviving pariners.

NEW FIRM.

A. C. & A. B. TREADWELL & 00. and will continue the

---AND----COTTON FACTORAGE BUSINESS at the old stand of A, C. Treadwell & Bros., No. 11 Union St. A. C. TECADWELL, A. B. 1 EADWELL, S. S. 2 READWELL. June 18, 1876.

NEW FIRM.

LUMBER, SHINGLES

SASE and BLINDS.

LIQUORS.

WHOLESALE

DEALER.

No. 357 Front Street,

MEMPHIS. :: TENNESSEE.

PLUMBERS.



No. 263 SECOND STREET Opposite Court Square.

PUBLICATIONS.

Just Published.—A splendid new novel by Mrs. Mary J. Holmas, whose other works are read and reread with desightful interest—such as ""Compost and Sunshine," "Lena Riv-ers," "Eana Browning," "West Lawn," etc.

RECORD SE YEAR Just Ready. The sees and number (May) of this wonderfully popular to the sand current and diary of important events and current miscellany. A capital number full of the choicest reading matter, and a evivalist. Price (Jeruste 1904) Price, 5) cents.

G. W. Carleton & Co., Published.

Endison Square, New York

rry respect. Sent securely sented on receipt of 50 cta-

JUST PUBLISHED.

A New and B liful Sabbath School Song

GOOD NEWS!

GOOD NEWS indeed to Sabbath School singers, young and old, who are waiting for just such a book. It is edited by R. M. M. nent writers and composers.

Both music and words are new, fresh and attractive. Witness: "Sunny Shore," "To Canaan," "Christ a Lero," "Tell Me Again," "One Astray," "Kingdom Coming," and Price of Good Naws, 35c. Reduction for nantities. Mailed post-free for retail price. Revised, greatly enlarged and improved new edition of

CARMINA COLLEGENSIA. This magnificent book has been revised and improved, the sougs of many new colleges added, and, besides being the most comprehensive collection of Students' Songs, containing those of all the colleges extant, it is one of the most attractive books for use in parties and all informal social "sings," Price in Cloth, 33; Gilt, 34.

Keep in remembrance LIVING WATERS Unexcelled as a book for Praise Meetings, etc. Price, 30 cents. OLIVER DITTON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York, J. E. DITSON & CO., Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY No. 19 N. Eighth at Dr. BUTTS Marriage Cuide.
A Physiological View of Marriage for the marriage on the contemplating marriage, on the mysteries of reproduction and the secret infrantise of youth

A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Meture in both sexes, the abuses and discrete or the sexes of the

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

EVERY BUSINESS MAN READS

Commercial Agency System EXPOSED Is the Secret Irquisition a Curse or a Benefit?

BY THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, SECOND edition just published. Cnotains 300 pages, beautifully bound. It shows how credit and character are secretly undermined by masked spies, francis perpetrated, etc. Send for it and see the SECRET BLACK LIST of Memphis, with eighty other cities. Price \$1.75. MERCHANTS CREDIT PROTECTION SOUIETY, 55 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

UNDERTAKERS. JAMES FLAHRETT + 8. J. SULLIVAN

PLAHERTY & SULLIVAN, PUNERAL UNDERTAKERS

317 and 318 Nessed Street. Near Mource : : : MEMPHIS, TENN

Elegant Rober, Gents' Saits, and all kinds of offin Trimmings for sale. Special attention seld to the Removal of Remains. 1916 T. W. HOLST. G H. HOLST G. H. HOLET& BRO.

UNDERTAKERS

330 MAIN St., op. Feabody Hotel,

MISCELANEOUS.

Next President. Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER. Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and cizculars. Size 1323 and 11x11. Address STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers. jurised w 140 Sace st., Cl natt, C.

WINE AND LIQUOR COTTON-SEED WANTED.

THE CITY OIL WORKS, MADISON ST.

near Memphis and Charleston Depot,
will pay eash for sound Cotton Seed delivered
at their works or at wharf. Sacks and twine
will be sent to responsible parties, as nead,
on receipt of orders.

OFFICE OF ESTES, FIZER & CO., WHOLESALE GROCESS & COTTON FAUTORS, NOS. 11% and 13 Union street. Memphis, June 17, 1876. The business of the firm of ENTEN, FI-ZER & Co., will be communed under the same name and style as before the death of General John C. Fixer-the estate of the deceased partner being represented and interested therein according to the terms of the will. A continuance of the patronage heretofore extended us is respectfully solicited.



WM. GLEN" & SONS', CINCINNATI. HAIR RENA WER.

CHEAP, CONVENIENT, CLEANL DELICATELY PERFUMED.

ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR IT.



This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.
Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful. It removes all eruptions itching and dand-ruff; and the scalp, by its use, become white and clean.

By its tonic properties its restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and As a dressing nothing has been found so effeetual or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayer, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it the sast Preparation for its intended purposes."

Buckingham's Dye, FOR THE WHISKERS. This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by

R. P. HALL & CO., Sashua, S. H. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine

MACBINERY. obt. Lewis & Co., MEMPRIS BAT LER WORKS New and Second-hand Botlers always on hand. Steamboat and Frantzilion & 'ork prompt-ly attended to-

POOT ADAMS ST., MEMPA'IS, TENE

ELECTION NOTICATE.

ELECTION NOTICE. JAMES D. PORTER, Governor of the Stafe of Tennessee-To all who shall see these Pres-Tennessee-To all who shall see to be I reents-Greeting;
WHEREAS, A vacancy exists in the office
of listrict Altorney-General of the
Bartlett Circuit Court of Shelby county,
caused by the resignation of A. M. Stephens,

caused by the resignation of A. M. Stephens, Psq:
Now, therefore, I. James D. Porter, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the constitution and laws hereby order an election to be held within the limits of said Bartlett Circuit on Thursday, the 3d day of Angust, 1-76, to fill said vacancy; and the Sheriffs and other officers intrusted by law with such duties in said Bartlett Circuit will, on said day proceed to open and hold said election at all the various precincts and thing places within their respective countles, and due return make as provided by law.

Intestimony whereof, thereunto set my hand, and have caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed at Nashville, this 21st day of June, 1876.

June, 1876 JAMES D. PORTER, Governor. CHAS. N. GIBBS, Secretary of State. ju 25 su

ELECTION NOTICE. JAMES D. PORTER, Governor of the State of Tennessee-To all who shall see these Pres-Tennessee—To all who shall see these Presents—Greeting:

W HEREAS, A vacancy exists in the office of Judge of the Criminal Court of Shelby county, caused by the resignation of Hon. John R. Flippin:

Now, therefore, I. James D. Porter, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the power and anthority vested in me by the constitution and laws, hereby onder an election to be held within the limits of said Criminal Court Circuit on Thursday, the 3d day of August, 1876, to fill said vacancy; and the Sheriffs and other officers intrusted by law with such duties in said criminal Court Circuit will, on said day, proceed to open and hold said election at all the various precincts and voting places within their respective counties, and due return make as provided by law.

by law.

In festimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and have caused the Great State of State to be affixed at Nashville, this 21st day of June, 1876.

TAMES D. PORTER, Governor,
CHAS. N. GIBBS, Secretary of State. 1025 St. STEAWSHIPS.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERYOOL

Sailing from New York on SATURDAY of each week, from Pier 45 North River. CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF BERLIN,
CITY OF BRISTOL,
CITY OF BROSKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF BRUSSELIS,
CITY OF CHESTER,
CITY OF RICHMOND Passengers will find there steamers tastefully Passengers will find there steamers tastettilly fitted up, while the state-come are light, airy and roomy. The saloons, arge and well ventilated, are the breadth at he vessel, and situated where there is least noise and motion. Smoking rooms, Ladies' Boudoirs, Planofortest and Libraries, Bath-rooms, Barbershop, etc.

Instant communication with the stewards by electric bells.

y electric bells. by electric bells.

The steamers of this Company adopt the southerly Route, thus lessening the danger from ice and fogs.

Rates of Passage—80 and \$100, gold, according to accommodation—all having equal saing to accommodation—all having equal sa-loes privileges.

Round Trip Tickets—5/45 and \$175, gold.

Steerage—To and from all points at reduced rates.

SW For dates of sailing and plans of staterooms, apply to THOMAS FISHER, Enguet
Bank, Memphis, or
JOHN G. DALE Agent,
139 Broadway. New York.

ADVERTISING AGENCY B. N. PRESHMAN & BROS.

Advertising Agents,

CINCINNATI, : : : : OBHO, Are authorized to contract' for ad-

190 W. POURTH STREET,

vertising in this caper. STAMPED CHECKS.

ALL THE BANKS